## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Our New Jermy Corres ELIZABBIHTOWN, N. J., June 13, 1855. Pash on Running into Summer Fancy Dress Ball at Ehzabe h even, N. J. Some of the Dresses that

teers Present, &c. &c. The great ball of this place has just passed off, and for the entertainment of the fashionable porof the interesting affair. Knowing the reason of mahienable sources to be at an end, I was some what surprised, a few days since, when I read the fel-lowing invitation, sent to some of your, as well as par evo ben ton:—

Will be happy to see

ON WEDSHEDAY EV'RG, MAY 23, AT S O'CLOCK.
R. S. V. P. Rizabethtown, N. J.

portunity to appear upon such an occasion, and upon the evening announced found myself among the gay and festive throng. Upon entering the magnificent grounds of Monsieur La Casiras, is struck with the great beauty of place that looks more like some fairy otto than the home of mortal. In the centre f a park of some twenty acres stands the mansion of La Chairse, surrounded by a flower garden oming with almost every flower that Plera has en to mortals. Upon approaching the nouse, that degrees loomed up from among the thick foliage, the eye rested upon thousands of variegated lights that came peeping through the thick bouquet, while music from a well trained band added to the sing scene. The large and splendid apartments of the mansion itself were thrown open for visiters, forming one sal de danse, and robel in all that was gorgeous and attractive to the eye and teste. Within the mansion were a thousand lights, streaming from costly chandellers, contributed each their mite to light up the beauty of the place. About three hundred invitations had been distributed among the friends of the host and hostess, but owing to several causes, about one hundred and fifty persons were present, but among those present were the fairest flowers of American fashion and sty. Among such a galaxy of beauty it is diffipult, and perhaps some injustice may be done in marizing, but as it would be impossible to give you a list of all the fair demes present, I will ment myself with a selection of only a few of se whom I thought most attractive, both for

beauty of person and costume, as follows:—
Madame L'C. se, as a dame de la cour of Louis
Riv.—Underskirt, riel white brocade, trimmed with
four rows of talle boulerie, white roses and ribbon;
everskirt, blue brocade; waist, a basque, trimmed
with white pearls; hair powdered and drassed with
diamonds, feathers and large pluk roses—forming a
charming ensemble, and presenting a most lovely
and animated picture of the gay court of Louis
XIV.

Miss V. D. L'C. se, step-daughter of the fair and lovely hostens, was dressed as Mercedes; polonics, white shirt with pink stripes, trimmed wish gold lace; hair richly and tastefully dressed and orna-mented. This young lady, during the evaning, charmed the aucieuce by her masterly performance

upen the plano.

Miss C. L'O. se, nister of the above, dressed as a French peasant; pink underskirt, trimmed with aborry colored rioboxs; blue overskirt, trimmed with hise ribbon; hair powdered and decorated with new blown flowers; eyes dark and fixabing, the brightest billiants in the room.

Miss F. L. nes, of Elizabethtown—a Marchioness Louis Outcome, wallow underskirt and blue const

Mise F. L. . ncs, of Elizabethtown—a Marchioness Louis Quatorse—yellow underskirt and blue over shirt, triamed with white roses; hair no wdered rich and beautiful. All the cavaliers of the room gave homoge to this belle of the dance.

Mrs. H. L. . nce, of New York—Counters de Guise—sion white brocade underskirt, trimmed with white roses. Overskirt was blue, with pink ribbons, roses and diamonds. Hair powdered a is Louis Quatorze, and set off with diamonds, feathers and flowers. This lady was a bright particular in the constellation of bracty in the ball room. A young and beautiful bride, just blooming into womanhood, all the gallants of the room vied with each other in winning her recognition—

gallants of the room vied with each other in winning her recognition—

"The lovilest of the lovely,
The fairest of the fair."

Miss L. nee, of New York, sister in law of the above, a charming Marquise—dress was perfect, being of white and blue, trimmed with flowers and pearly, looped on each side with ross. Her hair flashing with brilliants, she was the dangerous rival of her married sister, the only difference between the two bing—

With the one it was signs and deepair, with the other sighs and hopes.

Mrs. W., ton, of New York—Spanish lady; pink dress trimmed with Each velvet. Hair dressed with a bigh backed ooms, black vell and pink rose.

Misses C. n's, of New York—These young sisters looked as sweet as thesh blown roses. One a French personners. Short skirts trimmed with pink ribon; head tastefully dressed in a high oup of the French personners. Who would not be a shepherd, with such a faccinating shepherdess?

Misses Le'B. r. One sister dressed as Flars; white muchin dress, trimmed with wreaths of pink moses, encirciling the skirt and forming four or dve flounces. A wreath of the same crossing the brow."

"How many longed to be a rose that they might kies that brow."

"Hew many songed to be a rose that they might his that brew."

The other sister a French peasantess; plainly and simply dressed. "Beauty unadorned was a forned the most."

Mrs. Le'B. r, the mother of the above ladies, was dressed plainly and neatly according to the super or taste of French ladies.

Miss Bella C. y, daughter of one of our representatives abroad. Dressed in plain white, flounced with hue; short akirss. Though very young, she already gives indications of playing the belle.

Mrs. F. er, of Philadelphia. Rich broade dress; raked flowers, gold lace and fringe; velvet headdress, trimmed with gold, one of the richest and most appropriate in the room. A young widow, levely and graceful. Let "Benedic's" beware.

I could give you many more dresses, but I am

I could give you many more drasses, but I am afraid of taking up too much of your space. The above were the most prominent, and may be taken as a sample of the bal costume.

Inasmuch as my prejudices run more in favor of complimenting the fair sex than the gentlemen, you will exense me from entering into a lengthy allusion to the "lords of creation" who had the honor of dancing, chatting and flirting with the above upon

dancing, chasting and firting with the above upon this interesting occasion.

Col. D. son, of Paterson, N.J. A Turk; scarlet velvet coat, trimmed with gold lace; white bree thee, geld fringe and red velvet; Cashmere scarf and cap a la Turk. The richest dress in the room.

Mr. Le M. ne, of New York. Dartiang, a cha-meter in the "Three Musketeers" of Dumas. Much admired.

Mr. H. H. p; Prince of Comp; a character well belon.

teken. Mr. Faw. g, an Egyptian; a natural character for

Mr. Faw. g, an Egyptian; a natural character for this gentieman to assume.

Mr. G. s, a Zonave.
Mr. K. p, a lookey.
Mr. W. E. W. g, a burgomaster.
Mr. C. W. C. n, a Greek—an ancient Greek.
Mr. A. D. u, a sallor. The only objection was his reel was a tittle too natural, approaching nearer the "land roll" than the roll of the salt ses.

Mr. T. T. W. g, a brigand. He looked the character so naturally that all in the ballroom felt it necessary to guard their pockets against him.

Mr. H. d, Edgar, of Ravenswood.

Mr. Le C. se, the host of the evening, dressed as a Marquis. This representation was the raciplant of many well deserved compliments.

The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock in the avening, and was continued until 12 o'clock, when the company was invited to support. Everything

company was invited to supper. Everything that could tempt the appetite was spread in great abundance upon the tables. Fall justice having been done to the viands of the supper, the company were again subered into the ball room, where the dancing was resumed, and ended not till 5 o'clock in the morning, when breakfast was announced. This idea of adding breakfast to the attraction of This idea of adding breakfast to the attraction of an evening ball was something now, and met with general approbation. I shall enter into no minute description of the dance, but hold it to be sufficient to say that the programme was a good selection of quadrilles, polkas, waitzes, &c. This whole affair was well conceived by the generous host and hostess, and carried out with magnificenes unsurpassed by any balls of the kind ever given in this State or even in more extravagant New York.

I might be excused for closing up my letter with an attasion to a lettle affair of the heart, to which I was made an unwilling but not uninterested histoner. Love making, as the world knows, is as naturally associated with affairs of this kind as billing and cooling in a dove cot. While reclining in the shade of the grove, cripping my regalls, remissating upon the matability of human affairs, and decountry with particular posters old Sciences was a fool or a wise

man in saying "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," there came from the balony the sound of volces, which I could not await having necessary I had stopped by ear; and there here no control present, I did the lext heat thing met will. and allo ed things to take their own course. It appeared that an erespecte formeo and wavering Julies were walking upon the balouny, when the former pressed has suit somewhat after this fashion:

Rosmo—Oh, now, Julia, you know I love you. Why won't you coment?

JULIA—Oh hush, don't be foolish. How do you know but that some one will hear us?

ROMEO—Nomense, we are all alone; they are all engaged in the dance. Come, now, give me just one hiss; you shoult; you shoult; I'll holler; I yow I will; you are crazy; I do declare if you ever attempt such a thing again, I.

Just about this time your correspondent became so excited himself, that the remainder of Julia's sentence was lost.

ROMEO—(more enthusiastic than ever)—As sincerely as you, I yow I will have a kins; so here goes. (A singht rushing of silks, hips were to hips, and then—Ol put out the lights and let down the curtain, for the play is over.)

After this, our friends, arm in arm, walked bank into the ball room, and joining in the dance thay both looked as innocently as if noshing had hap puted.

The only object in giving the above is to place

both looked as innocently as if nothing had has pened.

The only object in giving the above is to place Remeos upon their guard, and to remind them that walls have ears. I won't complete of his attachment for Julia, nor vice versa; but I do complain of his coming out and exciting his friends beyond the bounds of reason, by taking his sweets before them without passing his luxuries around. A man can look coldly upon almost anything except love making; but in doing this, he is put upon the rack if not admitted into the party. In regard to the above affair, a disinterested observer, and who is, therefore, competent to judge, gives him encouragement in his soit. Press on a little more vigorously, and the day is your own, for Julia, "awaaring she would not consent, consented." The vistory in this is more than helf won.

After breaktast the company, of whom most were from New York, quit the "gay and festive" scene, and tuned for home. All had enjoyed a ragal entertainment, and all, no donot, will long remember the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. La Chairse.

"A CHIBL AMONG THEM."

SYRACUSE. June 15, 1855. Something About the City of Syracuse-The Know Nothings in the State-What the People Think of

George Law-What of Seward-What of Fernando Wood - Description of the Salt Works of Syracuse, &c. I have been now more than one week in this city

of conventions—this renowned cautre of "isms"— and have as yet seen but tittle occasion to find fault with the pia e, for I have been most cordially received and hospitably care i for. I had, as I supposed, become permanently settled

at my hotel, when most unexpectedly I found my beggage transferred to the house of a prominent merchant, and, as a maitor of course, I followed my beggage and transferred myself to the same place. Syracuse numbers from thirty to thirty-five theusand inhabitants; thirty years ago there was hardly

more than a store, a meeting house and a black-smith's shop. Young America says that this is very fair for an inland town.

The character of the people of this place has been greatly misrepresented abroad. Being a central

town, most of the State conventions are held here; and whatever the action of the convention may be, the town must bear the blame; whatever the com plexion of the gathering may be, the character of the people becomes tinged with it. If a woman's rights convention meets here, the

world says that Byracuse is going en masse for wo man's rights, or, in other words, is going crazy. If en abolition or disunion convention is held here, the residents are forth with denounced as disunionists.

If the spiritualis's gather in numbers here, im mediately it is reported that all Syracuse is going med with that fanaticism. From reports, I had almost expected to see the

women wearing pan'aloons, every man attended by a ghoat, every house haunted, everybody opposed to the constitution of the United States, most of the children of a mixed complexion and very numerous. I find, however, that there are a few women who do not wear pants, a few men who are not constantly attended by ghosts, a few houses that are not baunted, a ter tables that stand still, excapt when moved by visible agencies; a few man who are in favor of the constitution of the United States, and a few children that are white.

Syracuse is not quite such a hotbed or so dal and political cylis as has been generally represented Public sentiment is as healthy here as in any other town in the State.

I do not say that the place is perfectly free of

these evils, but I do say they are not peculiar to the place.

The current of popular sentiment sets strongly against the institution of slavery; yet there is no rel wish to interfere with it in the States where it is firmly established; but there is a very strong opposition to the further extension of slave terri-

rous than I had been led to expect. I have heard apologies for the Kansas affair, and their justifica-

apologies for the Kansas affair, and their justification attempted.

The American party here, I understand, is quite
a unit, and much stronger than at the last election. A deep undercurrent of American feeling is
very perceptible. Thus I find to be the case everywhere throughout the State; but it is not strongenough to induce all who profess to be influenced
by it to support the party, if they do not like the
max. George Law takes very well here, and I have
no doubt he will improve upon acquaintance.

There is, very quietly and insiduously, an influence at work in the councils of the Order, under the
auspices of the Se wardites, which, unless guarded
against with much shrewdness and skil, will produce dissensions at the next elections, and thereby
ensure the defeat of the Order.

This is the intention; time will tell how successful that game is. I doubt much whether lifteen
thousand votes can be diverted by this agency
from the national American party in this State. I,
however, anticipate a falling off of about that number.

I find that there is a very quiet settling of popn-

however, antispate a falling off of about that number.

I find that there is a very quiet settling of popular opinion towards Fernando Wood for the next Governor of the State of New York. His promptoness to assume responsibilities others never dared to take, has stormed the ramparts of popular favor and carried thom.

The question now is, how long can be sustain himself in that ponition?

I have found among the former friends of Seward, among abolitionists of the strongest projudices, those who refuse to support him any longer, on account of his course upon the school question. They now doubt his sincarity as a free soiler, he having proved recreant to the educational interests of the State, which are regarded as the bulwark of all our popular institutions.

The salt works constitute the prominent and leading interests at Syracuse. I have known but little about them, and was surprised to learn of their extest. Presuming a description of them may be of interest to your readers, I have taken some pand to acquaint myself with the details of their management.

On my calling upon Mr. N. W. Smith, the super-

to acquaint myself with the details of their management.

On my calling upon Mr. N. W. Smith, the superintendent, he very kindly gave me all the information I wanted, and taking me into his carriage drove through the grounds, giving me a minute explanation of the management and of the works. These works are a perfect gold mine to the people of Syracuse. They bring into the place as income of about one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Directly and innirectly, they employ ovar four sheusand men. There are required for packing the salt twelve hundred thousand barrels, each of which will hold five bashels. The price of these barrels varies from twenty-five to thirty three cents each, most of which are made in Oswego county.

The price of these parts would would are made in Oswego county.

There are three kinds of sait manufactured—the coarse, the fine, the very fice or ground sait. The coarse sait is manufactured in what are called vate, and is produced by exposing the brine to the sun; on a fair day the evaporation is very rapid. These vate have each a surface of 288 square feet, and a depth of perhaps nine inches; there are about four-teen thousand of them, covering more than two hundred acree. Each vat is protected by a cover, which is placed upon rollers. These covers are moved aside in clear weather, and placed back again upon any indication of rain. Although very heavy, they are easily moved; a boy of ordinary strength can move them. The brine is first drawn from the reservoir into what are called reception rooms, which are nothing more than vata, with a depth of some fourteen inches, placed upon higher ground than the rest of the vata. Here the brine is left from four to six days. A heavy sediment, mostly of mariate and suppose of line, settles to the bottom; the pura brine is then draws out into the bottom; the pura brine is then draws out into the bottom; the pura

interest, should have attracted so slight an attention from our local historians. Although, in common with the adjacent localities, it has been the theatre of many a deed of reckless daving, and the scene of many a depredation by the "Skinners" a d "Cowboys," it has hardly claimed the honor of a passing note. It was here, although it may not be generally known, that Arnold appointed a conference with Andre, in the event of a successful issue to his jeurney, which providentially resulted in his capture. Here, also, if tradition speaks aright, as grand Indian council of the principal northern tribes was held to devise ways and means for the extermination of the whies. But let toe remembrance of their atrootiles, excusable, par-haps in a measure, be buried along with their ca'u-

for the extermination of the whites. But let toe remembrance of treir stroctites, excusable, porhaps in a measure, he buried along with their caumets or pipes.

Among, perhaps, the most daring of the revolutionary spirits to whom this region gave birth, was Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) John Idell. This officer's thorough knowledge of the country was often called in requisition by Washington himself. During the greater part of the war he was one of the volunteer guides for the country of Westchester. But the claims of these men upon the gratitude of their country for their signal services failed to reach the ear of Congress, and like too many of their compatitots, they were doomed to a republic's neglect. From among a budget of sneedotes at our command, we shall select only one or two, as being the least likely trengtoss the columns of your valuable paper to an unseemly extent, and as illustrative of his many "Lair-breadth 'scapes."

While courting the maiden who subsequently became his wife, at her father's recidence, which occupied neutral ground, and was the resort of leading men of both parties, he had barely time to anticipate a surprise by the British, by extending himself upon a single plank laid across the rafters of the building. The soldiers entered and demanded to tear he the nouse, in spite of the remonstrances of the fair one, compelling her to lead the way. But by shillfully marcouving with the light in her hand, so that its rays tell uoon no one object for any length of time, she succeeded in balling their designs for the nonce. But upon their descent, one of the number more suspicious than the rest, struct this very plank with his bayonet, which caused a dull, muffled sound—a farther search was then rendered necessary, but our hero, by cautiously crawling along the piank, so as to expose no portion of nits person or clothing, menaged to reach a sort of enclosed nook, which solves the relate the particulars of his attempt to express to fight. Or course they were forced to beat a basty retreat b

a melancholy end, in the seventy second year of her age, by being thrown from a wagen on her return from a wist to some relations. This occurred some where about the latter part of last month. Inheriting many of the noble traits of her illustrions sire, she endeared herself to a large circle of friends, and was noted alike for a generous hospitality and unstinted benevolence. Her retentive membry enabled her to recount many an incident, as neard from the lips of Colonels Van Cortiandt, Pell, Conclus Oakley, Major Thomas, Dr. Graham and others, who acted prominent parts in the war. Thus, link after link binding us to the romantic past, keeps ever breaking, and we were, indeed, fortunate, like her, to leave a name of so good report and such "troops of friends" to keep our memories ever green.

Our Rhode Island Correspondence. PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1855.

Politics and Appointments-The Know Nothings and their Strength-Justices of the Peace-An American Ukase—The Abolitioniets—The Maine
Law to be amended—What it has Done—Old
Fogyism and Foreigners.

I think the memory of our oldest inhabitant does
act run back to the time when the big and little

politicians of our little State were in such uneasy posures as at just this moment. I speak a literal truth when I say that nobody knows what is to be, during the present week. No programme of performances has been fixed upon, and seemingly, none can be, to-night, when the party-for we have got but onemeets in caucus at Newport to arrange affairs for the ession. A few sheriffsand clerks of courts, that are to be, are already pointed out, but the more impor-Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen; but will the present incumbents, who are American enough in heart, but who do not belong to "the party," be re-elected? I would answer that they would not be, if I could see men of the law who were as well, or half as well qualified, and who could put forward better claims upon the "Order." But the fact is, they have got but few lawyers in side, and these, with the exception of the Atterney General, are men of small dimensions. They are too well aware of their is significance to aspire to the Supreme bench. I think, therefore, that no changes will be made; but how the matter is to be

the Supreme bench. I think, therefore, that no changes will be made; but how the matter is to be got over, is more than I do think. The subject is creasing a deal of thought and talk, not only among legal men, but with politicians of all grades and colora. The whige generally counsel the re-election of the present incumbents, but the democrate arge a clean sweep—some of them in the hope of getting a democrat or two upon the banch, and others with the purpose of having the Know Nothings make themselves appear ridiculous, prosurptive and incompetent. It may be proper to remark that all the present Judges are whigs.

Another matter of smaller importance is creating a deal of anxiety amonget another class of people. It has been our practice, heretofore, to appoint an almost innumerable number of Justices of the Peace from all parties. The office is deemed a sort of small change, with which to canciliate people who aspire to larger ones. This year word has gone forth that none but Americans can be appointed; and naturally enough a good deal of feeling is created. Every lawyer must have the office, or be subjected to much inconvenience; and yet not one in five can get it if this rule is insisted upon. I with it will not be insisted upon; but the incumbents and sepirants are too anxious, for their comfort, nevertheless; and one of them, who is qualified by his legal talents for any judicial office in the gift of the State, said in my presence an hour ago, that "he hope a every d.—d know Nothing in the State would be in Newport to morrow, and that the old town well said before they could get out of it!"

I wrote yet on Friday that no abolition movement would be likely to sproud. I am more than

exposed to the sun. It is a sight for the enrious to aloth the crystallinations going on, which, one favorable day, is very receipting. Election of the sun and th

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT, June 1, 1855. Eastern People in Western Cities-How Thy Feel-Chances of the "Young Go-a-Heads"-The Settlement, Progress, and Present Eminence of Detroit-Its Avenues and Streets-Lakes, Canals, and Railroads-Politics-The Whigs, Abolito. ists and Know Nothings United-Democracy and

General Cass. It is not strange that one who has passed a qua. ter of a century among the rigid forms of Eastern conservatives, where the habits of society are as old as society itself, and the requirements that enter into it have been transmitted as "heir looms," should be aroused, as he for the first time enters an enterprising Western city. He is startled at results that date back their inception not beyond his own memory, and unwillingly recognizes as leaders those upon whom he has been taught to look a merely charged with the execution of the projections of older heads. He at once notes the absence of the "solid men" who he has been a customed to associate with the inception and sustaining of every great enterprise, and finds all the interests of the rapidly developing resources of the "Great West," graiually expending in the hands of energetic young men.

It is this feature that naturally impresses all young men so favoraby, and it is no wonder they continue to emigrate in such numbers from their old homes in the East, and that in nearly every town and school district, in almost all the Western States, the sors of New York and New England may be found fixing upon the opening life of the new country the impress of their enlightened extraction; and smid all the excitements and absorbing interests of their new condition, they are not unmindful of the higher claims imposed upon them, as the repreand rigor of their own early experience, were never found forgetful of the superior claims of the heat and the head. With no class of the pioneers of the West does this sentiment of loyalty obtain ampies will never cease to exist and act in the lives of their representatives so long as the influence of New Eugland institutions shall continue to be felt. In rearly every large city and village "New England Societies" are formed and forming, having their annual festivals, and more frequent less formal gath erings; and we may well hope that through the of forts of the sons of the Puritans, as they scatter over the surface of the "Great West," fresh from the associations they have themselves contributed in forming, and imbued with the noble and genesentiments may be diffused that have given excel

lerce and position to the land of their birth.

With no one of the Western cities have I been s favorab'y impressed as with this; for while it pos-sesses to a wonderful extent all the elements of a uniform and rapid growth, there are noticeable in sister places, and is so far in advance of them in its development as to render it more secure in its business relations, and so well defined in its social con

it few of the objectionable features of many of its sister places, and is see far in advance of them in its development as to render it more secure in its business relations, and so well defined in its social condition at to make it a desirable place for residence. Having passed through those difficult successive steps incicent to the rapid growth of may places, that invest property with an unnatural and unstable, and oftentimes hazardous temporary value, it has reached such a point in its maturity where investments may be with safety made, and the future securely counted upon. In this respect it is superior to Chicago and other places that have had a more rapid, though less asis advancement, and equal to any of our Esstern places.

Detroit dates back for its settemant, long before any of its western neighbors, nearly contemporaneously with Prilidelphia, and in its early history is full of interest. Alternately the scene of severe early struggles, and the honest and persevering efforts of a hardy and industrious race of French settlers, it stood, for a long time, if not at the head, compt nons in that large fur trade of the upper lakes, that has, until quite recently, been carried on so extensively, and which formined to those engaged in it such large returns; and to thus source many, to a very great extent, be attributed the present weather of the place. A few who were in connection with eastern capitalists, identified with this interest, now remain, and in their hands is heliate throughout the whole country and which formore with the result of the place. A few who were in connection with eastern capitalists, identified with this interest, now remain, and in their hands is heliate throughout the whole country and which was the case with most of the place till 1834, was, as was the case with most of the place till 1834, was, as was the case with most of the place till 1834, was, as was the case with most of the place in the nearly of the capitalists, including the property of Detroit. The progress of the place

expense have been a grad in growing permanent heatty, by while "greats and straight, uniform avenues, and the "great pepulation have much to encourage the" for the con insuance of their own and certificate "the efforts of those who have gone before them, and secure for their city the pretty deserved them, and secure for their city the pretty deserved the "due of Clty of the West"—a title which, though claimed by others, must be assigned to this.

Not until very recently has Detroit taken the place among the larger Western cities, that the commercial position and inland advantages have assigned for it. Passening the best harby on the lakes, and from its attention intercepting the whole of their commerce, it is certainly distinct to a highly prosperous future; and so far as this is concerned, is far superior to any other Western city, and must, from the very nature of the cute, continue to remain so. The opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Caral, furnishing an unobstructed and cany communication with Luke Superior, and the inmerse undeveloped resources of that rich mineral region, will establish one of the greatest commercial interests of this country, and furnish Michigan with her was reliafor an enterprise of which Detroit will be the country west and North.

By means of the Oakland and Ostawa Raifroad, which is at this titre in the country was and she will derive from this new source of supply unlimited and in pushing her forward among her young competitors, while the numerous railroads, completed and projected, radisting from her, will bring her in direct communication with all the country west and North.

By means of the Oakland and Ostawa Raifroad, which is at this titre in the course of construction, Ludians and Wiscorsin will hadraghy turn their business.

On it e whole, it appears very evident, that however greater may have been the advantages of some of the other Western cities, during the last few years, over Detroit, that it is now all unite must contribute more liberally to the growth of this period that

Madison, Wis., Jane 18, 1855. Madison in Summer - A Beautiful Spot - The Season and Crops in the State-Politics and Gre. Briston-The Prohibitory Liquor Law and Know Nothings-The Poet Percival, State Geo logist of Wisconsin.

After some months spent in the West, I have arain not round to this beautiful town—the most beautiful. in fact, of any I have seen in my travels throughout the Northwestern States. It is situated between two levely lakes, that lie spread out at its feet on either side, glossy in the calm of this golden sunset, and fringed with a wealth of deep, dark and lustrous verdure. It is the capital of the State, contains many elegant residences, the State University, and a hotel (the Capital House) superior to any I have found west of Chicago. On the opposite side of Lake Mozons, which lies to the southwest of the town, a water cure establishment is being built, and will roon he open for visiters. A few days sojoura here has satisfied me on the point first above stated, that it is the most beautiful spot in the Northwest-all scenery mingle in beautiful harmony and contrast The waters are filled with fish, the woods with game, and the air is fresh, clear, and healthful. I hardly know a more attractive summer resort than this must become within a few years, or, in fact,

Some inquiry about the crops has led to many contradictory statements. I am inclined to think
that the winter wheat—espacially that which had
got pretty well along—will not be as good as usual,
in some parts of the State. A long drought ocoursed from April until the last of May. Winter wheat which was pretty forward felt its effects, and ran up so as to be nearly ready for heading. That will not arrive at a full growth. Other fields, not so far advanced, were relieved by the rains the last of May, and will yield abundantly. Spring wheat will prove a first rate crop. Corn has been cut off by frosts, that have visited the low spots till within ten days or two weeks ago. O.her croplook remarkably well. And, take it altogether, I think the chances are fair for an average of most products throughout the State.

No State in the Northwest is progressing more

finely than Wisconsin. The amount of emigration arriving here is surprising: not foreign emigration striving here is surprising: not foreign emigration, but new comers from Indiana, Onio, Penusylvania, New York and New England. They are setting in the rich valleys in the northwestern part of the State, bordering upon streams that flow into the Mississippi, the La Crosse, Black, Codar and Wisconsin rivers I doubt whether the emigration alone will not add 40,000 to its population the present season.

Mississippi, the La Crosse, Black, Cadar and Wisconsin rivers I doubt whether the emigration alone will not add 40,000 to its population the present season.

It politics little has as yet been said or done. The coming fall an election is held for State officers and members of the Legislature. You will recollect that the last Legislature was fusion, or republican, on joint ballot, Charles Durkee, an old abolitionist, being elected United States Scaator by a majority of one. The Legislature also passed a Prohibitory Liquor law, excepting beer, wine and older from it provisions, which Gev. Barstow promptly veted. They then passed another, very stringent in its provisions, which he also promptly vetoed. I understand that Gov. Barstow is a candidate for renomination by the democratic convention. This, at least, is outside talk, and I presume correct. His chances for an election are about even. He has been the "best abused" man is the State, has been charged with nearly every conceivable and innonctivable official offence, not only by his political opponents, but by a few newspapers in the Pierce and Post Office interests, by whom he is supposed to be antagonistic to the national administration. He is, however, the ablest man by far that ever filled the Executive office in this State. His vetoes of the Liquor law are said to have been maxterpieces of legic and sense, superior both in style and argument to the famous veto of Gov. Beymour. His friends are strongly attached to him, and the opposition in his own party was only smilled that. I imagine, from what I can lears, that he will be renominated with searcely a struggle. The issue, in a great measure, will be the Prohibitory law, and the feasit will be close and doubtfal. Gov. Barstow's friends are, I learn, sanguine of his suecess. The other side are hopeful, but hardly know what turn things may take.

The Know Notoing element is hardly of sufficient account to be taken into consideration. It will probably he divided in the election. Many of both passies have gone

All things excidence, with such observation as I have been exabled to make, I am inclined to think that Gev. Barstow, not eitherhanding the personal opposition to him in his own party, is by far the stongest democrat in the State, and that if he carnot be elected, nobody can by them. And I think that a strong effirit would efect him. He was pointed out to me yester lay, and he is certainly one of the finest looking men I have seen in the West. He is of medium begot, a little portly, weig is possibly 180 owneds, his head is silvered, hough his countenate os sho sed no mark of years beroud forty; a bazel eye, a menth pleasant in its expression, but indicating hebitual and influxible decision—in short he is just the man to win a miration and attachment from all who come within his influence, and to be hatco with the utmost cordulately by his cusmics. If a cendicate for re-slection, he cannot do better than to show himself to the people. If his appearance will not command respect, I don't know what would, for he looks the Governor, every each of him.

Speaking of personal appearance, I saw the poet, James G. Percival, resterday. He helds the offile of State Geologist of this his State, having been appointed by Governor Barstow, about a year ago, since which he has resided here. A more upperfical booking man I have rarely seen. He is quite old, and his shoulden are select, but his eye has the fire and his limbs the vitality of thirty. He wears a pair of pants of an anciert, seedy and indefinite bue, bordering upon a hiceish gray, not I would not like to risk calling them that, though they are as near it as anything, them that, though they are as near it as anything, then that, though they are as near it as anything, then that, though they are as near it as anything them that, though they are as near it as anything them that, though they are as near it as anything them that, though they are as near it as anything them that, though they are so near it as anything the profession, and of the texture known as "hardines"—

port.

I shall be here again later in the scason, and as I have now found on most of the "ropes," you may hear from me segain. The coming political cauvass will be a stirring one, and a turning point in the politics of the State. It is worth paying some attention to.

Br. Louis, Jans 10, 1855. Summer Excursion-Trip to St. Anthony's Falls, in Minnesota-Railroad Rides-The Weather-

Appearance of the Country-Slavery, &c.
Though not usually on the list of the health and pleasure seeking citizens of our Eastern and Middle States, this region is, nevertheless, one highly worthy their notice and attention. Western cities have now grown so large that the residents thereof, like unto their more enlightened brethren and sisters of the East, are accustomed to spend a few weeks in travelling and in real enjoyment arewweeks in traveling and in real enjoyment amongst the delightful lakes, openings and scenery of the Upper Mississippl country. Stuated in high latitude, no more healthy region can be found in the world than St. Anthony and the surrounding country. In fact, the healthfulness, calubrity and bracing effect of the air is proverbial among who are tamilier with that favored region. The season is now at hand; and in order that or

Eastern friends who may be casting around for a suitable excursion for the sake of health, pleasure or gratification-or all combined-may be fully informed and well posted, it becomes the very pleasant duty of one who, in years gone by, paid a visit to his brother saints, to make known to others the great enjoyment which attends and

paid a visit to his brother saints, to make known to others the great enjoyment which attends—and aurely follows—a summer tour to Saint Paul, Saint-Peter and Saint Anthony. The writer has no other interest or desire in this matter than that this part of the country should become more generally known to summer excursionists, and has no hesitation in referring the doubting ones to those (anfortunately not very numerous, who have already made this tour; feeling confident that none have been or will be disappointed. Of the route some of your readers may be nequiring.

The ride to Putsburg, by Pennsylvanta Railroad, needs little description or gorification from any one. For nine dollars, and in about the same number of hours, the traveller is carried entirely across the noble Keystone State, and then soon indivisionally haveling in the valley of the Mississippi. From Pittsburg he will amply be repaid for his expenditure of time and money in crossing the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—a test now easily accomplished since the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is now so nearly and very soon will be entirely come's ed. At Si. Louis will always be found regular passenger packets, in charge of men of great experience in their profession, and famed for the care and attention they bestow on the satety and comfort of their passengers. Beside the regular traders, many fine boats will make the ex ursion, (now be one so popular and attractive with our Western and Southern friends, and those of our Eastern friends who prefer to shorten the steamboat ride. can readily join the up river boats at Galena or Rock Is.aad, both of which points are now connected by continuous railroad with the Atlentic cities.

intends, and those of our Eastern friends who prefer to shorten the steemboat ride. can readily join the up river boats at Galena or Rock Is.and, both of which prints are now connected by continuous railroad with the Atlentic cities.

The numerous soaking rains which have recently blessed our besutiful section have tad a favorable effect in various ways. This part of the Musissippi valley never looked more attractive, and our people generally continue in the enjoyment of uninterupted good health. Should the traveller—siter spending a week or two in the vininity of St. Paul, Fort S elling, and St. Anthony—still feel indisposed to turn his face custward, he will find much of interest to attract his attention by continuous the jurney up the "Father of Waters" into the "ucual districts" of Minesots, or up the St. Peter (Minesots) river into Northern Iowa, Nebraska, or Kanesa, or should be feel disposed to return by the extreme Northern reute, the trip by land to Lake Superior will not be found difficult, thence by way of Sault de St. Marie, Detroit, Niagara, &: Less than two weeks will hardly suffine for this tour; three are silowed, the pleasure and profit will be in proportion.

And finally, should any one who visits the grant

And finally, should any one who visits the great Northwest region be induced by its wholesome and uniform climate, fertile soil, healthy air, fare and water, to pitch his tent therein, he will not be likely to have cuse to regret in after years having chosen his home in a land from which alavary of every kind "ts prohibited forever!" SAINT LOUIS.

Onr Georgia Correspondence.

ATLANTA, June 11, 1855.
The Approaching State Election.

ce politics became a trade nothing like the present confusion has occurred in Georgia politics. Demagogu-ism, always supreme in this State, is perfectly at fault in the present mixed condition of things, and aspirants go moping about in a most laughable state of fouth and uncertainty as to the course of the wind. For them there is no safe floating on the current, on account o-the hundred and one little eddies and undercurrents to be encountered in a day's pilgrimage; and the calm look-

this ludicrous position engenders.

I had almost given up the idea that any deserved the

I had almost given up the idea that any deserved the name of freensen; but the people, long party ridden, seem inclined to go as they please for the future, and those accurstomed to lead find it an awkward business to follow.

The late letter of Mr. Stephens, has created quite a semastion among the democratic portion of the community, who have heretolore demounted him, and, strange as you may think it, they are opening their arms to receive him as a good Southern rights of moorst; and as he seems disposed no longer to claim the henors of his old whig district, Governor Johnson may find him a dangerous rival for popular preferment. I had expected that the whigs of this State would have hown signs of regret at his position, but it seems not to be so. Since the leaders in 1848 and 1849, stepted the cisualton policy of Georgia democracy, by standing godfather to the Southern Convention, that sweet babe of treason to the Union, there has never been any whig party in this State; and old whigs seem to look on with perfect indifference at the various evolutions attempted in party drill, and spoiled by bungging commanders. Northern fanat clem and Southern sectionalism now stand on a par among us; and the good of party having ceased to "cover a multitude of iaulta," public men begin to find their accountability to the people.

Our next election for Governor promises seems sport. The prohibitionists have commanded their campaign, and are giving the "rest of mankind" no little uncasiness. The whig party is perfectly nonplussed—if mean those who used to lead an organization of that name, but which no longer exists—and the democrats own that their hope lies in getting a third candidate into the field. B. H. Overby, the prohibition candidate, is already on the stump, and is making a powerful impression in his fayor. He is a man of great power, untarmabed reputation, no partisan, and very popular with all cleases. He will be found very troublemone to those who oppose him.

all cleares. He will be found very troubles in this State, who oppose him.

The knew Nothings are said to be strong in this State, though they have made no nomination as yet; and it is thought by many intelligent men that they will not make any. They will probably reserve their circumstranger for 1856, when the conservatives of the North and Hast may count on efficient aid from that quarter.

ATLANTA.